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- 1 KAULA (P. N.) : Indian Library Literature—A Bibliography.
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V. 2

[Article]

LIBRARY TRAINING ABROAD AND IN INDIA

S. R. RANGANATHAN

[Mentions the large number of library schools with full-timed teachers in USA, the beginning of full timed library schools and diversification of the course in UK, the conditions in Germany, Canada, Japan, Scandinavian and other European countries, and the evidence of response in most countries to the adoption of scientific method based on the Five Laws of Library Science. Describes the four tiers of library training to be developed in India to train semi-professionals, professionals, and leaders, and to maintain the school of research in library science.]

1 U.S.A.

The need for the professional training of librarians was first realised in USA. More than half a century ago, Melvil Dewey started library schools in Albany and New York. There is now a Dewey Professorship in the latter. There are now more than two dozen accredited library schools in addition to many non-accredited ones. They are all post-graduate schools in universities. The admission in most of the schools was nearly doubled last year. Last October and November, I taught in fourteen of these schools. The new generation showed much appreciation of our building the subject from the Five Laws of Library Science and of our postulational approach to classification and to the Chain Procedure in cataloging. An eminent librarian writes of the "enthusiastic reports on all sides" of the teaching done. In most schools, an increasing emphasis is put on public relation work. The Ann Arbor School has still the strong impact in Margaret Mann and the mixing up of classification and cataloguing. Much attention is also paid to historical bibliography. The Pratt School is recovering from its recent set-back. The Rutgers School is breaking new ground. It is rightly adopting two-hour classes, a post-graduate course. There is more of case studies and project method.

2 U.K.

U K began with taking lads in their teens through an apprenticeship. Eventually, its Library Association instituted an examination system and to give its hall mark to the successful candidates. There was no formal teaching. The London University established a School of Librarianship after World War I. Teachers were all part-timed. Students were either part-timed. Its course was overloaded with non-professional

subjects, perhaps influenced by the Library Association's syllabus. This School could meet only a fraction of the demand. After the World War II, seven full-timed Schools with full-timed teachers came into being to give rapid training for the war-returned candidates. These have now become permanent. Their candidates still continue to take the examination of the Association. The new generation of teachers has many who have had a formal course. They are just beginning to exert influence for reforming the curriculum and the teaching technique. I taught in almost all the schools in 1958. Deduction of all the branches from the Five Laws and the basing of classification on postulates are much appreciated by the new generation of teachers and students. But there is the usual inertial resistance from the old, not accustomed to the scientific method in the development of the subject and to formal courses in the subject. The new generation is bound to win ultimately.

3 Germany

The profession has been divided for long in Germany. The scholar librarians in the university and research libraries and the public librarians had been standing apart. This was evident in the library conferences of 1955 and 1956 attended by me on invitation. In the 1956 Conference in Berlin, the two associations met at the same time. They even had a joint session, which I addressed. The scholarly librarians place emphasis almost exclusively on historical and descriptive bibliography. The public librarians have their own schools. They have much of American impress on them. I taught in a few library schools. They appreciated our approach to the subject via the Five Laws.

4 Canada

In Canada, there is a difference between the library schools of the English-speaking and the French-speaking communities. The accredited schools belong to the former. The Canadian Library Association is using its good offices in up-grading the latter. I visited all the schools in December last. I also taught in most of them. There was an appreciative response, both from the teachers and the students, to our postulational approach to classification and the deduction of all the library practices from the Five Laws of Library Science.

5 Japan

The number of persons taking the library course runs to hundreds. There is so much evidence of American influence. The teachers are mostly American-trained. As large an audience as five hundred attended my exposition of the postulational approach to classification.

There was also a great willingness to adopt the method of teaching library science as a deductive discipline in addition to a factual approach.

5 Other Countries

The library schools of the Scandinavian countries are largely influenced by American practice. But many of these schools, teach also some of the Indian techniques. There is nothing of a noteworthy development in the library schools of the other countries of Europe.

7 India

Formal library training was begun in India by the Madras Library Association in 1929. Its school was soon taken over by the University of Madras and converted in 1937 into a one-year post graduate diploma school. Twenty years later, the Sarada Ranganathan Professorship of Library Science was founded in this university. Since 1942, the number of library schools has been steadily increasing in the Indian universities. There are ten of them to-day. The Indian curriculum and method of teaching has to struggle hard against those of the West. This is due to two facts. One is the still-lingering blind over-respect for everything of Western origin. This mentality is a bequeathal of the British period. In spite of political freedom, the older generation is unable to throw off intellectual subjugation, even in fields where India has leaped ahead of the first. Library science and teaching of library science are two such fields. The second cause is the mental inertia of the older generation of librarians to learn the new thought of India. It is my faith that the new generation of Indian librarians will survive this bad example and inertial resistance, but forge ahead with the further development of Indian thought in the field.

8 Indian Programme

The Indian programme for library training has four tiers.

81 SEMI-PROFESSIONALS

The most populous tier provides for the training of semi-professionals. We shall soon need about 100,000 of them. It is sufficient to teach them the library attitude implied in the Five Laws, methods of reference service, library routine, and appreciative use of class numbers and catalogue entries. My *Library manual* has been specially written for them. It contains everything in little. The formal course need not exceed four months. But, it should be followed by at least three months of practical training in an approved library. Minimum qualification for admission may be completion of the school certificate.

The course may be left to the care of the state library associations. But in our planned society, it may prove more efficient for each State to have three courses a year, through trained full-timed teachers. Two teachers can train about 150 semi-professionals in the three courses taken together.

82 PROFESSIONALS AND B. LIB. SC.

The professional course should be a one year post-graduate university course leading to the degree of B Lib Sc. It should teach the subject as a science. It should cover library organisation, administration, classification, cataloguing, reference service, subject bibliography, physical bibliography, and book selection. All these subjects should be developed from the Five Laws according to the scientific method. Our country has produced a sufficient number of books helpful to this method of teaching. In addition to the practicals in classification, cataloguing, and bibliography building during the formal course, each candidate should work as an apprentice for at least six months in an approved library. We may soon need a second grade library school of this kind in at least one university in each state. With two full-timed teachers, with training in teaching methods in addition to a library degree and experience, each university school can produce about 30 B Lib Sc's in a year. This may prove sufficient for the time being.

83 LEADERS AND M. LIB. SC.

We should give an additional one-year course for the promising B Lib Sc's, leading to the degree of M.Lib Sc. Advanced classification, cataloguing, and reference service, development and structure of the universe of knowledge, documentation work, and specialisation in one class of library service should form the curriculum. The country may need not more than 20 persons to be trained at this level. It can be entrusted to not more than two universities with facilities to maintain one full-timed professor and reader for this course. This class of library school may be called a First Grade School.

84 RESEARCH FELLOWS AND DOCTORATE

The fourth tier will be to provide for continued research in library science. It may be useful to provide at least four research fellowships each year. Holders of Master's Degree, with aptitude for research, should be made to work under the guidance of a professor with research to his credit for two or three years and earn a Doctorate. To do efficient library service in the measure of the ever-expanding universe of knowledge and of the industrial, educational, cultural needs of the country, it is necessary to maintain a spearhead of first-rate librarians continuously engaged in research.

B [Article]

REFERENCE SERVICE IN A GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARY

GANGA PRASAD GHILDIYAL

[Evaluates the nature and problems of reference service. Brings out the peculiarities of reference questions in a departmental library.]

1 Concept of Reference Service

Reference service has been defined as that phase of library work which is directly concerned with assistance to readers in securing information and in using the resources of the library for study and reference.

2 Reference Questions

From the point of view of range and effort employed in answering reference questions such enquiries can be divided into :

- 1 Queries ;
- 2 Quick references ; and
- 3 Long-range references.

21 QUERRIES

Querries are that type of enquiries which keep the telephone buzzing at the information desk throughout the working hours of a Departmental Library. Apart from their bulk and occasional irritation that they cause to the person attending to them, these are not of a serious nature and may be taken care of even by the sub-professional or clerical assistant working in the library. Such querries generally confine themselves either to the availability of certain titles in the library or to any other question of general interest.

22 QUICK REFERENCE

Quick References fall in a separate category. They need the attention of the professional staff and should not take much time in searching the required information and have to be disposed of quickly on phone, in person or in writing.

23 LONG-RANGE REFERENCE

Long-range References differ from Quick References in that such

references by their nature require longer time and greater effort on the part of the library's professional staff in replying them. These may take many working hours of the staff and are dealt with by some senior librarian under the guidance of the Chief Librarian.

Such references may involve collection of information from different source materials where a thorough search into the thought-contents of the publications becomes necessary. It may entail the preparation of a bibliography in a particular subject field. Documentation suitable for the use of specialised committees, meeting from time to time to discuss and shape governmental policies in a particular subject, interest of the ministry or the department concerned may also be taken up. Such committees are set up by all the ministries and their interests cover the whole gamut of nation's life. Handling of such reference questions requires patience, a thorough grasp of the reference tools available in the library and above all, a disciplined and alert intellect.

3 Peculiarities of Reference Service

The scope, range and administrative problems faced by the Reference Section of a Government Departmental Library are peculiar to itself.

Reference Service of a very high order is expected from such a library. Management of the Reference Section in a Departmental Library poses some administrative problems which are unknown to other libraries so far as this phase of library work is concerned. Mode of supplying the information and the practice of issuance of the material containing the information are totally different in these libraries. Usual practice in a library is that a query may be brought to the notice of the librarian either through telephone or in person. The material or the basic reference tool giving the information is not loanable and as such is never expected to go out of the library premises. The practice in Departmental Libraries is altogether different and involves a number of problems. Mode of securing information from a Departmental Library could be

- 1 By telephone ;
- 2 In person ;
- 3 Through an agent ; or
- 4 Through a written requisition

4 Other Factors

Other noteworthy factors with regard to reference work in governmental libraries are ;

1 The speed with which information is to be supplied. It is a frequent occurrence in a governmental library that a departmental secretary while dictating notes to his personal assistant in the course of disposing of some important case requires certain information without which the disposal is incomplete. The librarian is contacted on the phone and a reply is expected in a very short time. The information has to be supplied then and there. It goes without saying that before communicating the information, it has to be checked thoroughly since the responsibility is great.

2 Special searching and flagging of the relevant portions of the reference material is a practice that is followed here. This feature of service is peculiar to these libraries.

3 Notice must be taken of the official hierarchy in which the Departmental Library has to function. Here the librarian has to adjust himself to the hierarchial structure of the governmental machinery and fix priorities in rendering reference service to the different points of that structure. Much of the success of a librarian here depends on how he has been able to master the technique of fixing the priorities. A good deal of tact and experience only can be of help in this direction.

5 Serious Problem

A perplexing problem in departmental libraries is the possibility of an authorised loan of the material containing the information even if the material happens to be one of the basic reference tools in constant demand by the library staff. The librarian has no control over the extent of issuance of books when he is confronted with an "official requisition". This is a peculiar situation which a librarian working in a Departmental Library has to face. He should be prepared for such contingencies when in the absence of an accepted reference tool for a particular information, he is expected to answer a question. He has to exercise his imagination to any stretch in order to find an alternative tool to answer a similar inquiry.

6 Reference Tools

A Departmental Librarian has to build his own reference tools for anticipated needs of his clientele which is alert, serious, thorough, penetrating into the minutest details of the information supplied; and to cap all these, possessing the mastery of the subject information, regarding a micro-thought of which is sought. The librarian here has to serve a clientele which though numerically small as compared to a public library

clientele, is compact, well informed in a particular subject field and as a group of public servants is engaged in discharging highly responsible official duties where major policy decisions have to be based on information supplied by the departmental libraries.

7 Need for New Discipline

For such a service, an altogether new discipline has to be developed. The work in such an institution will prove to be a novel experience to our professionally trained brethren. We have to build a new edifice on the bedrock of knowledge that we gained while receiving our training in library schools.

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C [Article]

LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN INDIA

ITS PROSPECT

H. K. MAJUMDAR

[States briefly the position of libraries in ancient India. Explains the trend of urban-fancy and the educational needs of the country. Brings out the major hurdles to library movement and suggests solution to some of the problems].

1 Libraries in the Past

India unlike many other countries in the world, is fortunate of having a long tradition of libraries. It goes back to a period in the apex of Buddhist civilization, as a rampant of which some of the back shelves are still existing in the Nalanda Vihar. The collections of the Nalanda University Library were housed in these buildings called Ratnasagara, Ratnadadhi, Ratnaranjaka. The entire library was known as Dharmaganja. But, the library in the sense of a tool of mass education was conspicuously non-existent till the beginning of the British Administration in India. In 1836, the Calcutta Public Library, now the National Library, was opened. The famous British Museum Library was instituted during the reign of King Henry VII. But, it is interesting to note that the Calcutta Public Library owns the credit of being the public lending library long before the system of lending came in vogue in the libraries of England. Contribution of Baroda is highly significant in the annals of library movement in India.

2 India of Today

India's progress and prosperity greatly depends on the develop-

ment of the rural areas and their inhabitants. India has 558,089 villages against 3,018 towns, and the rural inhabitants constitute 82.7% of the entire population of the country. Contributions of the villages to the Indian economy is no less impressive, for agriculture alone, is the principal source of income to 70% of India's entire population.

Beauties and bounties of the Indian rural regions have taken a permanent place in the ancient and modern lyrics. Songs are sung by the poets and writers ; praises are showered by the leaders of the nation. But, the villages are neglected as before. An Englishman is proud of his county houses. Here, in India, it is just the reverse. This trend of urban-fancy is mainly responsible to some important factors which are : 1 Lack of modern amenities ; 2 Inconveniences of communications ; and 3 Absence of educational institutions in the rural areas. But, in a welfare state, like ours, even after a decade of independence whom we can make responsible except ourselves for this state of affairs ? High Government officials, politicians, businessmen, industrialists and the highly placed teachers —all settle in cities after retirement. Cities are already congested and they are getting more so with the ever-increasing activities of the Government. It would not be unfair if the rural areas were allowed to share many of the research and educational institutions which are in many cities suffering from impossibility of further expansion. Research and educational institutions devoted to applied sciences like agriculture, animal husbandry and dairying can reasonably be housed in the rural areas to the maximum benefit of the farmers in the villages.

3 Educational Needs

Illiteracy is generally stated to be a stumbling block of library movement in rural areas. India's percentage of literacy is 16.6. In absolute numbers, out of 36 crores about 6 crores are literate. If the library movement is taken as a necessary tool, rather than a product of mass education, its scope of activities is vast and immense. Capability of reading and writing does not constitute an essential criterion of making a man or woman literate in real sense of the term. Knowledge and education are not synonymous to one another. Understanding of self within a certain periphery does not require any amount of education. God-gifted sense organ, in general cases, are capable of perceptions and they maintain their stead firmly and continuously in the immediate surroundings, and spontaneously bloom without least efforts. Education is only a stimulus to the brain which is the centre of intellect and sensation. Leaving a microscopic minority, nobody is illiterate. Otherwise, how a shoe-maker would become the prime minister of a country or a miner a great politician ? Shakespeare, Milton or Tagore may not be of

any interest to the villagers. But, the books relating to the professions which are the main sources of their livelihood would undoubtedly evoke their keen interest. Books on agriculture, horticulture, general farming, animal husbandry and cottage industries are more valuable and so interesting to them than the *Gitanjali* or the works of Shakespeare. Cinemas depicting the modern societies or high intellectual themes are loathsome to majority of villagers. Folklores, mythological legends properly staged and acted are better effective in teaching social codes of life; devotional songs are the excellent media of ethical or moral instructions. Religious places are the favourite avenues for them to be gathered together. Cheap audio-visual materials appeal their minds greatly and respond very quickly. But, very little has since been done for the uplift of the so-called illiterates except words spoken and sympathies shown or at best assurances repeated.

4 Role of Learned Bodies

Libraries are considered as an index of educational progress in a country. However, library movement in India has been suffering from a chronic negligence both at the hands of the Government and the public alike. Learned societies and associations in India are equally indifferent. Erudition and scholarship of the members, and the strata of societies which they belong to, are all congenial for the Rotary Clubs of India to come to the forefront of the library movement in India. In the western countries these institutions are out and out to expand their activities in the societies.

5 Hurdles to the Movement

The problem of the library movement in India is very complex by nature and gigantic by volume. Varying literacy-rate from state to state, numerous languages used as media of expression from region to region, administrative efficiency differing in the previous British administered provinces and in the native states, absence of an integrated library service throughout the country, inactivity of the national professional organisation, inconveniences of communications, especially in the rural and hilly areas, are some of the major snags that proudly stand in the way of the movement. Money is essential but not an insurmountable problem. To a country where the two great wants—food and shelter—are not yet eliminated, and where many potential and constructive schemes are in progress, it is not surprising that money alone can constitute a very stiff hurdle. Again, resources—man, material and money—differ from state to state.

6 Responsibility of the Government

As the measures of overcoming some of these difficulties, delicate in nature as they are, the Central Government is in a conspicuous position to take charge of the entire library movement of the country. If the Union Government can bear the responsibility of feeding teeming population by producing or by procuring, it can equally shoulder the responsibility and burdens for intellectual feeding as well of the people of the country. Considering the span and volume of these activities, a statutory autonomous small body should be entrusted with organisational functions. Functional units should be divided not according to states but according to the regions allied to common language, common climate and common stock of population. This will help eradicate the initial difficulty in selection of books for catering to the people of the region. Like other important services, an integrated service including men and women of high professional proficiency, specially trained to deal with tact and decorum with the rural people, and to kindle the potent desire of reading among the literates and the non-literates should be created. It is a very ticklish job they would require to perform and for all odds they should be prepared and equipped with psychological rather than highly technical knowledge.

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D [Article]

SHOULD WE BE TRANSFERRED ?

B.N. SARAF

[States the nature of work in special and public libraries. Makes out a case for minimum transfer of staff in the former category.]

[The author feels that it would be useful in case some suggestions are made by his co-workers in the profession. The suggestions may please be sent to the Editor for publication in the future issues.]

1 Introduction

Personally I had never considered this problem till the question was posed to me by a very high official of the Government. Anyhow I had to say yes or no at that time to save myself from an odd situation. Later on I began to think over this problem seriously and for a long time I could not reach any definite conclusion. Today, I have analysed the problem and divided it into two heads viz. 1 Staff working in special libraries ; and 2 Staff working in general and public libraries.

2 Special Libraries

After having worked for about 5 years in special libraries, I have come to the conclusion that as soon as a librarian takes over in a special library, he starts working in an entirely different atmosphere. He has to serve a highly specialised Research Unit or a group of intellectuals working on a problem. The nature of service is, in a sense, unique and the librarian takes a long time in acquainting himself with the subjects. It is only after the acquaintance that he is able to do any reference work or compile some small bibliographies. He has to learn a lot about the subject in order to make himself comfortable as a librarian. He might, in the beginning, feel that he has made a mistake in joining the library and even think himself to be a misfit.

But as soon as he starts taking interest in the subject, the nature of reference and other library work starts becoming easier. It means then that this man undergoes a lot of training to equip himself for the library and its clientele. Now when this man is transferred to some other place, it causes great annoyance to him and the transfer leaves its repercussions on the working of the library as well. The person who is required to take over, is to undergo the same amount of hardwork as has been done by his predecessor for a long time. In such cases, therefore, it seems appropriate for the authorities to give due consideration to this fact before displacing a man just for the sake of administrative reasons. The authorities are also required to give due consideration towards the economic aspect of the individual as well. In order to retain this man in the library, it is necessary that the authorities feel that he should be satisfied and not be mentally disturbed by applying for jobs to acquire a better economic status. The authorities should always try to retain the person who, after serving the library for a considerable period, gives the best in turn to the library and himself acquires a lot of knowledge which in itself is a great satisfaction to the individual.

3 Public and other Libraries

Here, I suppose, the situation is not as exacting as it is in the class of libraries mentioned above. Personally I have very little experience of working in a public library but whatever experience I have had, I feel that a person working in a particular public library can be easily accommodated in any other library of the same class. Transfers can be effected here without much loss to the library and any gap caused by the exit of a particular individual can be easily and efficiently filled up by the entrance of another individual.

4 Conclusion

In the interest of libraries and their staff members and the administrative machinery too, it will be highly beneficial if we could have as little transfers as possible. Least disturbed should be those who have worked for long time in specialized libraries, keeping in view at the same time, that the percentage of their retention is directly proportional to the up keep of the economic status of those individuals.

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E [Lecture]

LIBRARY PROBLEMS

KEYES METCALF*

[Records the address of Dr. Metcalf delivered to the members of the Delhi Library Association on 3 March 1957. Stresses the need for library co-operation. Analyses nine problem that faced librarians in the United States and critically evaluates the working of public libraries in that country.]

1 Need for Co-operation

Dr. Metcalf stated that the best way to meet the requirements of readers for all kinds of material was through co-operation. Libraries should co-operate with one another, since no single library could procure all the publications produced in the world. Each library had also to devise ways and means to find some use to collections not demanded by reader within their own library.

2 Problems

Dr. Metcalf analysed nine problems that faced librarians in USA.

21 ACQUISITION

Book selection was a great problem. Every time, one had to select one book out of a million books. 1/3 of the budget for book-purchase should be used for caring, binding etc. In book-selection, it was necessary to have different types of books and to know their projects. Dr. Metcalf said that he had made six million decisions in acquiring books. In book-selection, a person should have specialised knowledge of the subject and knowledge of languages. He stated that 20 to 25% of the books in New York Public Library, where he worked, came from USA. 2/5 of these books were in English. In universities, professors were attending to this work but they did not do a good job. Dr.

* Rapporteur: P.N. Kaula

Metcalf confessed that American librarians did not do very well in book selection. Books were often acquired when they had passed their usefulness. The collection according to him should be kept up-to-date.

22 CLASSIFICATION AND CATALOGUING

Dr. Metcalf stated that books had to be classified and catalogued. There should be experts on these jobs who should know about their philosophy. At the same time a large staff should not be used for that purpose.

23 CARE OF BOOKS

Dr Metcalf then stated that librarians were not good house keepers. Books had to be kept clean and given for binding when worn by constant use. This had to be looked into carefully.

24 SERVICE

Librarians should make their collections in libraries useful. At Harvard University, it was not a great task to get material for the students; but the real task was to allow them to help themselves. There should not only be a good and quick service but a service given courteously.

25 STAFF

This was a difficult problem in USA. It was a problem to find trained librarians—men and women in USA. There was also disagreement on how to train them. A librarian who had got his training, had to work in a library to make himself a useful librarian. Training of staff, their service condition, and salary etc. was a problem in USA.

26 FINANCE

Dr Metcalf stated that finance was a great problem in USA. It was stated in the Bible, "Money is the root of the evil". Money was not enough and it should go for service and not to waste. Much money was wasted in the States.

27 ADMINISTRATION

This was a big problem in USA and not in India since libraries in USA had large collection and had been in existence for a long time.

28 BUILDING

Libraries were not well planned. Some were planned as monuments which cost a lot of money but were not functionally effective.

Libraries should, no doubt, be good looking and comfortable but not a piece of architecture. After the World War II, there had come a movement not to have the old type of library buildings in USA. These days in States there were more readers for 1,000 sq. feet than there were for 15,000 sq. feet in earlier days. There was a problem of air-conditioning in USA. But it could not be done in India. In India planning of suitable library buildings was necessary.

291 INTER-LIBRARY CO-OPERATION

Inter-library Co-operation was a big problem. Libraries did not work in co-operative way. Co-operation has been achieved in four different ways :

- 1 *National acquisition programme* : Every library cannot procure all books. Field of knowledge has, therefore, been divided into 250 divisions and 60 libraries have joined hands together to specialise on one or the other of these 250 subjects.
- 2 *Cataloguing* : This was to get material under bibliographical control. A Union Catalogue was maintained at the Library of Congress. Library of Congress is publishing every month new titles of books in the Union Catalogue. In this way they are trying to reduce the cost of cataloguing.
- 3 *Co-operative storage* : Libraries were sending less used books to other agreed storage-library.
- 4 *Inter-library use* : Inter-library loan was being promoted. At Harvard University, there were about 20,000 applications from other libraries asking for books under inter-library loan. There were certain persons who would send their visiting cards and had nothing to do with the Harvard University. Material was made available to them also.

3 Public Libraries

After analysing the nine problems, Dr Metcalf stated that there were no public libraries upto 1850. There were society libraries etc. About 1850, in UK and USA, there was a movement for libraries by taxation. It took 50 years for the movement to spread to all parts of the country. Free public libraries were created throughout the State. Dr Metcalf concluded his speech by commenting that New Zealand had taken care of libraries in a much better way than the USA.

4 Dr. Ranganathan's Remarks

Dr. Ranganathan, who was in the chair, remarked that the cover-

age of Dr. Metcalf's talk was encyclopaedic and that too in less than an hour. He agreed with Dr. Metcalf that finance was a problem for libraries. He, however, analysed the implication of the Fifth Law of Library Science. There were two types of growth—child-growth and adult-growth. The growth of a National Central Library was like that of a child while thousands of other libraries were growing as an adult by replacement in readers, staff and books. These were called service libraries while the former were storage-libraries.

Dr. Ranganathan stated that in USA, $\frac{1}{3}$ of any special grant for the purchase of books was to be spent on man-power while in India he had been advocating that at least $\frac{1}{2}$ of such a grant should be spent on man-power. This had been accepted by the University Grants Commission. He was strongly in favour of weeding out books and retaining only live stock in libraries. With regard to the training of librarians, Dr. Ranganathan stated that practically in every library school, the number of students had been doubled this year. This he saw when he visited 14 library schools in USA.

Dr. Ranganathan stated that in India many new library buildings had to be erected and so it was an opportunity to learn from the mistakes of USA. That was the advantage of being young. He said that libraries should begin to rationalise in library co-operation. It was remarkable that 15% of Library budget was spent on visiting readers in the Harvard University as stated by Dr. Metcalf.

Miss Shanta Vashist, ex-President of the Association, mentioned some of the activities of the Association and welcomed both Dr. Metcalf as well as Dr. Ranganathan. Shri P. N. Kaula proposed a hearty vote of thanks to distinguished personalities.

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F [Lecture]

LIBRARY NEEDS OF INDIA

B. HOLT*

[Records briefly Miss Holt's address to the members of the Delhi Library Association on 16 February 1959 at the Modern School, New Delhi. Analyses critically the library situation in India. Brings out the needs of the librarians and suggests solution to their various problems.]

1 Library Education

Miss B. Holt stated that she had visited various libraries in the

Rapporteur : P. N. Kaula

country and was impressed by some of them and disgusted with most of them. She stated that the teaching of library science should be standardised and the mushroom schools discouraged.

2 Need for Co-operation

Miss Holt emphasised the need for co-operation in purchasing books and in loan system. She said that regional and national inter-library loan and co-operative buying should be introduced. She emphasised that there were 50,000 periodicals in sciences alone with over one million articles, and no library could afford to buy them. So there was need for co-operation.

3 Status of Librarians

Miss Holt also analysed the needs of librarians. They needed proper status, good salary and better service conditions. These could be earned and not begged by librarians. They could earn them by giving efficient library service.

4 National Organisation

Miss Holt felt that India needed a dynamic national professional organisation to serve the national objectives and present problems on behalf of the profession. She needed strong organisations in the States as well. The absence of this strong national organisation was the greatest impediment for library movement in India.

5 Book Collection

Miss Holt was very critical of the book collection in libraries. She said that no book should remain on the shelf if it was not called for. Librarians whom she met while visiting the country, stressed the need for space but they never thought of creating space within their own libraries by discarding those books which were not asked for. In her opinion, building did not make a library nor the number of volumes. What made a library, was the service to readers. She wanted that the old books should be thrown out of the window to make room for live collection in a library. Books must earn a place on the shelf. That was essential in solving the space problem.

6 Readers

Miss Holt emphasised the need for creating readers for books. She said readers should be induced to read books purchased in a library.

7 Dr. Ranganathan's Remarks

Dr. Ranganathan in his presidential remarks stated that he agreed

with Miss Holt that status had to be earned by librarians. He explained what made a library big and referred to the contribution of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore to the symposium published in *Library Movement in India* by Diverse Hands. He said that books were mortals and should die a natural death by constant use and not by perpetual imprisonment. He said that librarians should be punished if books were not used in a library.

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G [Report]

CERTIFICATE COURSE IN LIBRARY SCIENCE

P. N. KAULA*

[States the history, the officers, the teachers and the result of the course for 1958. Analyses the new admissions and stresses the need for the course and its recognition at the hands of the Government].

1 History

The Certificate Course in Library Science was instituted by the Delhi Library Association in 1955. The first session of the course was blessed by Dr S. R. Ranganathan at the Hardinge Public Library, Delhi-6. It is most gratifying that he should once again come to bless it for a very bright future.

11 OFFICERS

The course has been in the charge of Shri S. Das Gupta, Librarian and Head of the Department of Library Science, University of Delhi, from its inception. The course has achieved recognition at the hands of the profession. Due to his preoccupations at the University, Shri Das Gupta has expressed his inability to be connected with this work any longer. The Association places on record its appreciation of the services of Shri S. Das Gupta as the first Director of the Course. Shri P. N. Kaula formerly Registrar, has been requested to become the Director. Shri C.S. Krishnamurti a teacher of the course, has been appointed the Registrar.

2 Results

The last session of the course concluded in November 1958. 22 students took the examination and 21 were declared successful. The results were classed as under :

*Report of the Director for 1958.

I Division	6
II Division	10
III Division	5

The pass percentage works out at 95.4. This is most encouraging. In a professional course like this, there cannot be many failures as well as many persons passing in the lowest class. The teaching of the course can be compared very favourably with any other professional course of the same standard.

3 Teachers

The remarkable success in the running of the course goes to the credit of the teachers. They work from day to day and from year to year with zeal and regularity, sacrificing personal conveniences for no other consideration excepting the betterment of the profession and the cause of library science. These teachers have their official and other responsibilities and yet, they have continued to share the burden of teaching after office hours as a work of love for no material gain. The Association is grateful to the following librarians who conducted the teaching during the last session :

- 1 Shrimati Kamla Kapoor, Librarian, USIS Library, New Delhi.
- 2 Shri M. L. Kachroo, Asst. Librarian, Publications Division, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Delhi.
- 3 Shri C. S. Krishnamurti, Librarian (Grade I), Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi.
- 4 Shri Girja Kumar, Librarian, Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi.
- 5 Shri P. N. Kaula, Reader in Library Science, Delhi University, Delhi.

31 DISTRIBUTION OF WORK

The following was the distribution of work :—

Shrimati K. Kapoor	... Reference Service & Bibliography
Shri M. L. Kachroo	... Cataloguing (Theory & Practice)
Shri C. S. Krishnamurti	... Administration
Shri Girja Kumar	... Organization
Shri P. N. Kaula	... Classification (Theory & Practice)

Shri Krishnamurti supervised the day-to-day practical work as recorded in the diaries and the accession registers, maintained by the students. Shri Kaula helped the students in knowing current events etc. necessary for the General Knowledge paper. It is also gratifying to note that the

General Knowledge paper of the course has been published in the *Careers and Courses*, a periodical studied by candidates for competitive examinations. That incidentally shows the standard of the course.

32 NEW TEACHER

The practice of introducing new teachers to the course every year has been followed even this year. Shri N. K. Goil, Assistant Librarian, Ministry of Labour & Employment, New Delhi, has been appointed as a teacher this year.

4 Vanue

As in previous years, the classes were held at the Hardinge Public Library, Delhi. Some of the classes were also held at the USIS Library and the School of International Studies. The Association is thankful to the authorities of these institutions for their generous assistance. The Hardinge Public Library and the USIS Library send their staff for training to the course of the Association from year to year.

5 Students

The course which is primarily intended to provide in-service training to librarians in schools and junior staff of bigger libraries at the under-graduate level, has attracted persons from almost all libraries in Delhi. But the demand has been heaviest from the junior staff of the bigger libraries and that too from the departmental libraries of the Government of India. Besides that, a large number of persons working outside the libraries, have been keen in securing admission to the course.

51 ADMISSION

In the current year, the Administrative Committee received 204 applications for admission to the course as against 127 in 1958, 126 in 1957, 114 in 1956, and 84 in 1955. The demand for admission from persons working in libraries has been more pressing. Out of 204 applications received for admission, 104 applicants were from those working in libraries. Some libraries recommended more than one person out of their staff for admission to the course.

52 QUALIFICATION

The qualifications of the candidates also varied. The following is the analysis of the applications received for admission on the basis of qualifications :

M.A.	10
B.A.	33
Intermediate	18
Matriculate	143

53 POLICY OF ADMISSION

The general practice of admitting persons working in libraries was adhered to even this year. Only 30 persons have been admitted to the course. This is the maximum number that can be admitted to a class where intensive professional training has to be imparted.

6 Need for the Course

The need of the Certificate Course in Library Science is pressing. The demand for trained librarians from various schools has increased. The local Employment Exchange has asked for librarians trained by us, to meet the growing demand of the schools. An in-service training course at the lowest level is helping various libraries to have their staff trained. The university course does not offer instruction in library science at the Certificate level. The course has, therefore, to be run by a professional organization like the Delhi Library Association.

7 Recognition

But in spite of all this need, the course has yet to be recognised by the Government. The Delhi Administration is still considering the need for our running the course. The course has received recognition at the hands of the profession, the institutions, and other agencies. A formal recognition by the Government would ease the restrictive policy of admitting persons with library experience. The local Employment Exchange has asked for the candidates of our course for employment purposes. But under the existing policy of admission, trained persons cannot be made available for other institutions through the Employment Exchange. A formal recognition is, therefore, necessary not for the continuance of the course but for making available trained librarians at junior level to the institutions seeking them.

8 Conclusion

The course has received full co-operation and support from the members of the Association. I have, therefore, to express our thanks to them on behalf of the teachers as well. With their continued co-operation, and the blessings of Dr Ranganathan, the course may continue to help the library cause by creating trained librarians at the junior level. This will consequently meet the demand for trained librarians in Delhi, ever on the increase with the development of libraries in this Union Territory.

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H [Report]

DELHI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL REPORT, 1958-59

0 Annual General Body Meeting

The Annual General Body Meeting of the Association was held on 6 June 1958 at the Modern School Hall, New Delhi. Shri S. Das Gupta, General Secretary of the Association, presented his report for 1957-58 to the General Body, copies of which were circulated to members. The report was adopted unanimously.

01 RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were moved at the General Body meeting which were adopted unanimously :

1 Since there are no public library facilities in New Delhi, the Association urges the New Delhi Municipal Committee to take immediate steps to provide public library service in its area.

[Proposer : Surender Nath ; Seconder : P. N. Kaula]

2 In view of the fact that the Ministry of Finance has relaxed the rules for the sanction of scholarships for foreign studies in various fields of knowledge, the Ministry of Education is requested to grant scholarships for studies abroad in library science also.

[Proposer : N. K. Goil ; Seconder : C. S. Krishnamurti]

3 It has been observed that the authorities of various libraries hold the librarians of their respective institutions responsible for loss of books. This Association, requests the authorities that librarians should not be held responsible for any loss whatsoever.

[Proposer : Santosh Kumari ; Seconder : P. N. Kaula]

4 The Association welcomes the formation of the Corporation of Delhi and requests the Councillors to take early steps to start a net-work of libraries under its jurisdiction.

5 It is a matter for gratification that the Ministry of Education has taken steps to create reading habit among school children. This Association requests that school libraries should be developed on proper

lines and left to the care of qualified trained librarian in order to achieve the objectives of the Government.

6 In view of the fact that school libraries should be manned by qualified librarians, the Association urges the Directorate of Education and the Delhi Corporation to provide grades and status of trained librarians in schools as those of senior trained teachers.

7. Since the college libraries have to render specialised services to the staff and the students of the colleges, the Association requests the authorities of the local colleges to have trained librarians in charge of those libraries. The practice of having honorary librarians should no longer be perpetuated.

8 In view of the fact that the Government of India is establishing contact libraries and information centres abroad, the Association requests that the services of trained librarians from our country should be utilised for that purpose.

9 In order to possess the existing condition of libraries in Delhi, a survey of libraries has become absolutely essential. This Association requests the Directorate of Education/Municipal Corporation to provide adequate grant to the Association so that the survey may be completed as early as possible.

Resolutions from 4 to 9

[Proposer : P.N. Kaula; Seconder : J. S. Anand]

Action on the resolutions was taken by the Executive Committee. The resolutions were forwarded to the appropriate authorities for necessary action. The Ministry of Education, New Delhi and the Municipal Corporation, Delhi have acknowledged their receipt and assured the Association of further action. The Ministry of Education have asked for a plan for conducting a survey of libraries in Delhi as suggested in one of the resolutions. Reminders were sent to concerned institutions inviting their attention to these resolutions.

02 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The General Body elected the Executive Committee for 1958-59. Shri Deputy Mal Jain, Returning Officer, conducted the elections. There was one nomination each for the offices of the President and the General Secretary. For the membership of the Executive Committee numbring 23, there were 40 nominations duly scrutinised by the Returning Officer. Of these, there were 18 from Government Departmental Libraries, 9 from

Public Libraries and 10 from Academic Libraries. An Executive Committee of 25 members including the President and the General Secretary, was elected to take charge of the work of the Association for the year under report. The following members were later co-opted to serve on the Executive Committee as provided in the constitution :

- 1 Shri S. Das Gupta, Librarian, Delhi University, Delhi
- 2 Shri N. R. Gupta, Assistant Director of Education, Delhi.

021 Members

The following are the members of the Executive Committee including the office bearers :

President :

Ch. Brahm Prakash, M P., formerly, Chief Minister, Delhi State.

Senior Vice President :

Shri Deputy Mal Jain, Ex-Vice President, Marwari Public Library, Delhi.

Vice Presidents :

- 1 Shri S. Das Gupta, Librarian, Delhi University, Delhi.
- 2 Dr. P. Sheel, Head, Insdoc, New Delhi.
- 3 Shri J.S. Anand, Librarian, Central Educational Library, New Delhi.
- 4 Shri Bhagwant Kishore, Secretary, Hardinge Municipal Public Library, Delhi.

General Secretary :

Shri P.N. Kaula, Reader in Library Science, Delhi University, Delhi.

Secretaries :

- 1 Shri K.S. Pareek, Librarian, Marwari Public Library, Delhi.
- 2 Shri R. Swaroop, USIS Library, New Delhi.

Treasurer :

Shri S.N. Bharghav, Librarian, Indian Council of Cultural Relations, New Delhi

Members :

- 1 Shri C.S. Krishnamurti, Librarian (Grade I), Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi.
- 2 Shri Surender Nath, Librarian (Grade II), Central Educational Library, New Delhi.
- 3 Shri R.S. Goyal, Chief Technical Assistant, Delhi Public Library, Delhi.
- 4 Shri M.L. Kachroo, Assistant Librarian, Publications Division, Delhi.
- 5 Shri Girja Kumar, Librarian, Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi.
- 5 Smt. Kamla Kapoor, Librarian, USIS Library, New Delhi.
- 7 Shri S.P. Aggarwal, Librarian, Hindi Library, Ministry of Education, New Delhi.
- 8 Shri N.K. Goil, Assistant Librarian, Ministry of Labour & Employment, New Delhi.
- 9 Shri Jainath Kaul, Chief Editor Indian Standards Institutions, New Delhi
- 10 Kumari Kamlesh Kapani, Delhi Polytechnic Library, Delhi.

- 11 Shri G. P. Gildayal, Librarian, Bureau of Vocational Guidance, Delhi.
- 12 Kumari Nilima Devi, Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi.
- 13 Smt. Bimla Nanda, Delhi University Library, Delhi.
- 14 Shri J. D. Sharma, Librarian, Modern School, New Delhi.
- 15 Shri S. B. Gupta, Delhi University Library, Delhi.
- 16 Shri A. S. Tayal, Library Assistant, Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi.

022 Regional Secretaries

The Executive Committee appointed the following members as the Regional Secretaries to work for various areas of Delhi :

- 1 Shri G. S. Nautyal, Librarian, Hindu College, Delhi (University area)
- 2 Miss V. Kevlani, Ex-Joint Secretary, Marwari Public Library, Delhi (City area)
- 3 Shri S.P. Kulshresth, Assistant Librarian, Ministry of Labour & Employment, New Delhi (New Delhi area).
- 4 Shri Nabi Ahmed, Librarian, Jamia Millia, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi (Greater Delhi area)

The following jobs were assigned to the Regional Secretaries in their respective areas :

- 1 To collect subscription from old members ;
- 2 To receive subscription for the *Library herald* ;
- 3 To distribute the issues of the *Library herald* ;
- 4 To enrol new members ;
- 5 To conduct a survey of libraries ;
- 6 To arrange for the regional meetings of the members of the Association ; and
- 7 To arrange for popular lectures.

1 Meetings

11 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee met seven times during the year under report. The members participated actively in the deliberations of these meetings and extended their co-operation in all the activities of the Association.

12 SUB-COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee appointed the following sub-committees to carry on the work of the Association :

- 1 Survey Sub-Committee ;
- 2 Emblem Sub-Committee ; and
- 3 Conference Sub-Committee.

2 Membership

There has been a steady increase in the enrolment of the new member to the Association. The total enrolled members of the Association stood at 556 as against 508 of last year. The analysis is as under :

A Personal Members	552
(a) Life Members	11
(b) Ordinary Members	541
B Institution Members	14

3 Activities**31 COMMUNITY CHILDREN'S LIBRARY**

The Family Planning Centre, Lakhmibhai Nagar, New Delhi established a Community Children's Library and sought the co-operation of the Association in organising it. The Association deputed Shrimati Asha Kaul for this work who classified, catalogued and accessioned all the books and put the library in working condition. The Association also donated to them 193 books procured from the Union Ministry of Education, New Delhi. The library was formally opened on 15 August 1958 by Shri D. P. Karmarkar, Union Minister for Health, New Delhi.

32 IMPLEMENTATION OF INDIAN STANDARDS

Dr. Karmarkar, Deputy Director, Indian Standards Institution, sought the co-operation of the Association for the implementation of the Indian Standards on documentation. The General Secretary suggested the ways and means to achieve this object which were accepted and implemented by the Indian Standards Institution.

33 EDUCATION OF LIBRARIANS

The Association had already passed a resolution requesting the University of Delhi to permit librarians in Delhi to appear privately for examinations conducted by the Delhi University. The resolution was forwarded to the University. In reply to that, the Registrar of the University had stated in his letter to the Association that the matter called for an amendment to the University Act of 1922 which could be taken up by the Union Ministry of Education. The Ministry, it is understood, could not take up the matter unless it was recommended by the University. The matter shall have to be pursued through the University Court.

34 MEMORANDUM TO THE CENTRAL PAY COMMISSION

The Association had submitted a memorandum to the Central Pay Commission on 5 October 1957, suggesting the revision of the salary-scale

of librarians. The president of the Association sent a letter to the Chairman of the Commission inviting his attention to the memorandum and the need for clarification of certain points, if any. The Associate Secretary of the Commission in his letter No. 8 (94)PC(I)/58 dated 29.11.1958, assured the Association that the points raised in the memorandum would be considered by the Commission.

35 EMBLEM OF THE ASSOCIATION

The Executive Committee considered the suggested drafts of the Emblem Sub-Committee consisting of the following members, and decided to have further drafts from the Sub-committee for the emblem of the Association :

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Shri Deputy Mal Jain | 3 Shrimati Kamla Kapoor |
| 2 Kumari Shanta Vashist | 4 Shri P.N. Kaula |

36 SURVEY OF LIBRARIES

The Association drafted a scheme for conducting a survey of libraries in Delhi. The Union Ministry of Education showed its willingness to consider any such scheme. This was as a result of the resolution passed by the Association in its last General Body meeting. A Sub-Committee of following members was appointed to draft a scheme for the survey :

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Shri Deputy Mal Jain | 2 Dr. P. Sheel |
| 3 Shri N.R. Gupta | 4 Shri R.S. Goyal |
| 5 Shri P.N. Kaula (Convenor) | |

37 PRIZES FOR CREATING READING HABIT

The Association has instituted four prizes to the value of Rs. 50-00 for creating reading habit among school children. Two prizes each shall be awarded each year to a Middle and a Higher Secondary student for writing the best essay on a subject announced by the Association. The essay shall contain the references to publications consulted by the student. The prizes shall be awarded in the form of books at the time of the Annual General Body meeting of the Association. A circular to this effect shall be sent to all the schools as soon as they reopen after the summer vacation.

4 Training Course in Library Science

The fourth Session of the Certificate Course in Library Science conducted by the Association concluded in November 1958. 22 students took the examination held in the second week of November 1958, and 21 were

declared successful. The results were announced on 10 January 1959 as under :

I Division	6
II Division	10
III Division	5

The pass percentage works out at 95.4. This is most encouraging. The Association has been conducting this course since 1955 because there has been a pressing need for training at the junior level. The policy of preference accorded to training of in-service personnel has also safeguarded the problem of unemployment. The candidates who have got themselves trained, have certainly improved their service conditions and emoluments, besides being useful to the institutions where they are serving.

The course has been successfully conducted with the assistance of a band of honorary teachers who work for day to day and year to year sacrificing personal conveniences for no other consideration except the cause of the profession. During the last session, the undermentioned teachers conducted the teaching :

- 1 Shrimati Kamla Kapoor, USIS Library, New Delhi.
- 2 Shri M.L. Kachroo, Asst. Librarian, Publications Division, Delhi.
- 3 Shri C.S. Krishnamurti, Librarian, (Grade I), Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi.
- 4 Shri Girja Kumar, Librarian, Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi.
- 5 Shri P.N. Kaula, Reader in Library Science, Delhi University, Delhi.

The practical records were supervised by Shri C.S. Krishnamurti.

The Association is grateful to these teachers. Without their conscientious labour on honorary basis, no achievement would have been possible.

The course continued to be in the charge of the Administrative Committee set up for this purpose. Shri S. Das Gupta who had been the Director of the course since its inception, expressed his inability to shoulder the responsibility of running the course for future and had to be relieved. The Executive Committee appointed Shri P.N. Kaula who had been the Registrar of the course from its inception, as the Director. Shri C. S. Krishnamurti a teacher of the course, was appointed the Registrar. The Association places on record its appreciation of the services of Shri S. Das Gupta and Shri P.N. Kaula as Director and Registrar respectively. The following members were re-elected to the Administrative Committee on behalf of the Association :

- 1 Kumari Shanta Vashist, Formerly Deputy Minister for Education, Delhi State.
- 2 Shri N. M. Kotkar, Librarian, Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi.
- 3 Shri J. S. Anand, Librarian, Central Educational Library, New Delhi.

As in previous years, the course has continued to receive generous assistance from the Harding Public Library, Delhi and the USIS Library, New Delhi and the Association is grateful to the management of these libraries for the facilities provided by them.

The course which is primarily intended to provide in-service training to librarians in schools and junior staff of bigger libraries, has attracted persons from almost all libraries in Delhi. In the current year, the Administrative Committee received 204 applications for admission to the course as against 127 in 1958, 126 in 1957, 110 in 1956 and 87 in 1955. Out of the 204 applications received for admission, 104 applicants were from those working in libraries. The applicants consisted of 10 M.A's, 18 Intermediates and 143 Matriculates.

The Administrative Committee adhered to the practice of admitting in-service people. Only 30 candidates have been admitted in the present session. The course has received recognition at the hands of the profession. The recognition from the Government has yet to come. The Delhi Administration was in favour of granting recognition for a limited period from 1959 onwards which would have affected the position of candidates who had passed the examination in previous sessions. The Association had, therefore, to request the Delhi Administration to re-consider the case, which was accepted. It is learnt that the Delhi Administration has recommended for the recognition of the course to the Union Ministry of Education on certain conditions. It is hoped that the Union Ministry of Education would accord recognition to the course without any delay. The Association regrets that it has not been possible to issue original Certificates to the successful candidates for want of recognitions by the Government. All the candidates will be awarded the Certificate at a Convocation as soon as the course is recognised by the Government.

41 INAUGURATION OF THE TRAINING COURSE

The Fifth Session of the Certificate Course in Library Science was inaugurated by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan on 16 February 1959 at Modern School, New Delhi.

Shri P. N. Kaula, Director of the Course, presented the report of the previous session of the course in which he analysed the nature, the need, the standard and the teaching of the course. He expressed his gratitude to the teachers who had been conducting the course in an honorary capacity and who had maintained a proper standard of the course. He laid great stress on the recognition of the course which could relax the stiff

admissions that had to be followed at present and which did not permit the Association to train persons other than those working in libraries.

Dr. Ranganathan stated that from the report of the Director, it appeared that they were still in the pioneering stage. Anglo-Saxon countries felt the need of public libraries first, but in India the need was first felt of university libraries. Recognition of library service also came from the university libraries. There was a great demand for knowledge. That was evident from the number of branch libraries in Madras which had grown to about 700. Their demand had been still increasing though without providing proper human agency. It was the UGC that could see the heaps of books collected in university libraries simply to spend the budget in those libraries. It, therefore, decided that 1/5 of the money should be spent on man-power.

Regarding the course, Dr. Ranganathan had appreciation of its standard and organisation. He stated that recognition to the course would come by itself. The emphasis of the syllabus should be on service. The state library associations should train persons at the lower level. He was, however, of the opinion that there was no need to have war-hysteria or marriage-hysteria for getting things done. He thought that there should no longer be part-time students or teachers. Time had come when there should be full-time teachers. He was critical of the Planning Commission which had provided money for training librarians but without any phased programme.

Ch. Brahm Prakash, welcoming Dr. Ranganathan stated that he was again present that day to associate himself with the course especially when Dr. Ranganathan was inaugurating the fifth Session of the Course. Shri Deputy Mal Jain, Senior Vice President of the Association, proposed a vote of thanks and mentioned some of the activities of the Association.

5 Contribution and Attainment of Members

51 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

An International Conference on Scientific Information was held from 17-21 November 1958 at Washington. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, Patron of the Association, was invited to serve as a Panel Member for the area of "Intellectual problem of classification and retrieval of scientific information". The conference was attended by 700 delegates from several countries. 41 papers contributed to the conference were discussed. Of these, 14 related to Faceted Classification originated from India and some dealt with the Chain Procedure for deriving subject headings invented in India.

52 INDIAN LIBRARY THOUGHT

Dr. Ranganathan made a round-the-world library tour from 16 October to 18 December 1958. During his tour, Dr. Ranganathan addressed and taught in 17 library schools of the United States, Canada and Japan. Postutational approach to library classification, Laws of Library Science, Chain Procedure in cataloguing, Documentation technique and the new technique of teaching library science—the Indian library thought recognised throughout the world—were taught by him from school to school.

53 STANDARDISATION

531 *Documentation*

As a result of a paper contributed by Sarvshri S. N. Raghav and R. S. Goyal, Treasurer and a Member of the Executive Committee of the Association respectively, to the Indian Standards Convention at Madras in December 1957, the Documentation Sectional Committee of the Indian Standards Institution (EC2) appointed a Sub-Committee with Shri P. N. Kaula, General Secretary of the Association, as Convener, to formulate a Standard for Abbreviations of Titles of Periodicals in Indian languages. The Sub-Committee has completed its preliminary work for formulating the Standard.

Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, Shri S. Das Gupta, Shri S. Parthasarthy, Shri Dhanpat Rai, Shri P. N. Kaula continued to be the members of the Documentation Sectional Committee of the ISI. The Sectional Committee finalised the following standards :

- 1 Glossary of Cataloguing Terms;
- 2 Signs of Proof Correction ; and
- 3 Indexing of Books and Periodicals.

532 *Library Buildings, Fittings & Furniture*

In 1958 the Indian Standards Institution set up a Sectional Committee for Library buildings, fittings and furniture (BD7) with Dr. S. R. Ranganathan as Chairman. Sarvshri S. Das Gupta, S. Parthasarthy, S. P. Phadnis and P. N. Kaula, members of the Association, were the librarians represented on the Committee. The Committee has prepared the draft Indian Standard—'Code of practice relating to primary elements in the design of library buildings and furniture'—which will be issued for wide circulation and comments by the ISI.

54 LIBRARY SEMINAR ON RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

A Library Seminar on Research in Social Sciences was held from 2-4 January 1958 at Sapru House, New Delhi. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan

was the-Director of the Seminar. 30 delegates from all over the country participated in the Seminar. Among the participants the following were the members of the Association :

Sarvshri S. Das Gupta, Girja Kumar, P.N. Kaula, R.S. Goyal, S. Ansari, B.L. Bharadwaja, Phillips Bradley, N.M. Ketkar, H.M. Kulkarni, L. G. Parab, S. Parthasarthy, S. P. Phadnis, S. N. Raghav, V. Sundaram, B. C. Tiwari, Miss Sara M. Dilley and Mrs. K. Kapoor.

Shri S. Das Gupta was the Rapporteur-General ; Girja Kumar, Secretary; B. C. Tiwari, Asstt. Secretary ; and Sarvshri Phillip Bradley, N. M. Ketkar, H. M. Kulkarni, L. G. Parab, S. Parthasarthy, P. N. Kaula and S. P. Phadnis as Rapporteurs. Of the ten papers contributed, 8 papers were from the following members of Association: Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, Sarvshri Phillip Bradley, Girja Kumar, B. C. Tiwari, S. Parthasarthy and P. N. Kaula. A Committee with Dr. H. N. Kunzru as Chairman has been appointed to implement the resolutions passed at the Seminar.

55 SEMINAR ON WORK-FLOW

A Seminar on 'Work Flow in University and College Libraries' was held from 4-7 March 1958 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi under the auspices of the University Grants Commission. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan was the Director of the Seminar. 62 participants from university and college libraries all over the country attended the Seminar. Sarvshri S. Das Gupta, S. Ramabhadran, P. N. Kaula, K. L. Bhatia, A. P. Srivastava, A.V. Benjamin, members of the Association, were invited to participate in the Seminar.

The Seminar was inaugurated by Dr. C. D. Deshmukh, Chairman UGC and a working paper on the subject was discussed by participants area-wise.

56 RECOGNITION TO DR. RANGANATHAN

Dr. Ranganathan's outstanding contributions in the field of library science, his services to librarianship in general and of the invention of the Colon Classification, Facet-Analysis and Chain Procedure in particular, have been recognised by the Library Association (UK) which honoured him by electing him its Vice President for life. Dr. Ranganathan was elected an Honorary Member of the International Federation for Documentation in 1957, a distinction which has been conferred to only six persons during its history of 63 years. The Association conveys its hearty greetings to Dr. Ranganathan on this recognition.

57 GOLD MEDAL IN LIBRARY SCIENCE

During the year under report, the country added another milestone in the history of library movement. Shri K. Mahalingam, Stenographer at Delhi University Library and a member of the Association, donated Rs. 4,000/- to the Delhi University for instituting a Gold Medal which will be awarded to the candidate who stands first in the Diploma in Library Science examination at Delhi University. The Association sends its heartiest greetings to Shri Mahalingam on his generous donation for a cause which has been dear to him irrespective of his being a non-professional. He has set a unique example in the country.

58 PORTRAIT OF THE PATRON

Shri Bal Krishan Singhania, Ex-Secretary, Marwari Public Library has donated Rs. 200/- to the Association for a portrait of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, the Patron of the Association. The portrait will be kept in the office of the Association.

591 INSTITUTE OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

Under the Second Five Year Plan, the Govt. of India has established the Institute of Library Science at Delhi University which was inaugurated by Dr. K. L. Shrimali Union Minister for Education on 2 March 1959. Shri S. Das Gupta, Vice President of the Association, has been appointed Director of the Institute. Sarvshri A. P. Srivastava D. G. Aggarwal, A.L. Kapoor, members of the Association, have been appointed Lecturers. The Association sends its greetings to Shri S. Das Gupta and his new colleagues on their appointments.

592 CURATOR OF LIBRARIES

Shri K. D. Puranik, a member of the Association, has been appointed Curator of Libraries, Bombay from 27 August 1958.

593 READER IN LIBRARY SCIENCE

Shri P.N. Kaula, General Secretary of the Association, has been appointed Reader in Library Science at Delhi University from 30 November 1958.

594 HEAD, INSDOC

Dr. P. Sheel, Vice President of the Association and Head, Insdoc, has been offered an assignment in the International Atomic Energy Commission, Vienna from 1 March 1959. The Association congratulates Dr. Sheel on his new appointment.

Shri S. Parthasarthy, a member of the Association, has been appointed Head, Insdoc from 13 March 1959.

6 Functions

61 FELICITATION TO SHRI KAULA

The Association held a subscription Dinner at Tivoli, Connaught Place, New Delhi on 15 December 1959, to felicitate Shri P. N. Kaula, General Secretary of the Association, on his being appointed the first full-time Reader in Library Science in the country. Ch. Brahm Prakash, President of the Association, paid tributes to the qualities of Shri Kaula whom he expected would do more for the profession having come out of the 'steel-frame'. Shri Kaula expressed his gratitude to the members of the Association for their co-operation in all the activities.

The Government of India Libraries Association bade farewell to Shri Kaula on 7 November 1959 and paid glowing tributes to the qualities and achievements of Shri Kaula. The staff of the Central Secretariat Library, Central Educational Library, Ministry of Labour & Employment Library also bade farewell to Shri Kaula.

62 RECEPTION 10 DELEGATES TO UGC SEMINAR

The University Grants Commission held a Seminar on "Work-flow in University and College Libraries" at Vigyan Bhavan from 4-7 March 1959, which was attended by university and college librarians all over the country. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan was the Director of the Seminar.

The Association held a reception in honour of the delegates on 7 March 1959 at Diwan Chand Hall, New Delhi. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan presided. Dr. Keyes Metcalf, Library Consultant with Rockefeller Foundation, addressed the members and the delegates on the working of the American Library Association. The delegates earlier introduced themselves to the members.

Shri P. N. Kaula while greeting the delegates on behalf of the Association stated some of the achievements of the Association. He also expressed the need for vitalising the Indian Library Association which according to him, should have branches in each state. This could be done by amending the constitution and making the state library associations the units of the Indian Library Association.

7 Lectures

The Association carried further its activity of promoting library movement through various lectures organised during the year. Several distinguished personalities in library field in and outside India delivered lectures to the members of the Association.

71 LIBRARY NEEDS OF INDIA

Miss B. Holt, Library Consultant, India Wheat Loan Office addressed the member of the Association on 'Library needs of India' on 16 February 1959 at the Modern School Library, New Delhi. Dr. S.R. Ranganathan presided.

Miss Holt stated that she had visited several libraries in the country and had felt disgusted with most of them. She stressed the need for regional and national inter-library loan and co-operative buying. She was of firm conviction that the absence of a strong professional organisation at the national level, was the greatest impediment for library movement in India.

Miss Holt emphasised the need for discarding unused books in libraries in order to solve the space problem. What should be emphasised, was the service to readers through live collection, remarked Miss Holt. She was of the opinion that librarians should earn their status through service.

Dr. Ranganathan agreed with Miss Holt on all points raised by her. He said that the books should die a natural death by constant use and not by perpetual imprisonment. Service should be the motto of every library.

Shri P. N. Kaula passed a vote of thanks to Miss Holt for giving a clear picture of library needs of the country.

72 LIBRARY PROBLEMS

Dr. Keyes Metcalf, Library Consultant with the Rockefeller Foundation, formerly librarian, Harvard University, addressed the members of the Association on 'Library Problems' at Diwan Chand Hall, New Delhi on 3 March 1959. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan presided.

Dr. Metcalf analysed the following nine problems that faced the American librarians :—

1 Acquisition ; 2 Classification and cataloguing ; 3 Care of books ; 4 Service ; 5 Staff ; 6 Finance ; 7 Administration ; 8 Buildings ; and 9 Inter-Library co-operation.

Dr. Metcalf laid great stress on co-operation since no library could afford to purchase and house all the recorded material in the world. He stated that co-operation had been achieved in 4 ways : 1 National acquisition ; 2 Cataloguing ; 3 Co-operative storage ; and 4 Inter-library use.

Dr. Ranganathan complimented Dr. Metcalf for the coverage of his talk which he said, was encyclopaedic. He agreed with Dr. Metcalf that co-operation among libraries was essential taking into consideration the finance, accommodation and man-power. He said that he had

been advocating that $\frac{1}{3}$ of the library budget should be spent on manpower.

Kumari Shanta Vashist, while welcoming Dr. Metcalf stated some of the activities of the Delhi Library Association.

73 AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Dr. Keyes Metcalf addressed the delegates to the "Work-flow" Seminar of the University Grants Commission and the members of the Association on 'American Library Association' at a reception held by the Association in honour of the delegates on 7-3-1959 at the Diwan Chand Hall, New Delhi. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan presided.

Dr. Metcalf stated that the ALA was 83 years' old and had 21,000 members on its roll. Of these, there were 3,000 institution members. Subscription of members varied from \$ 3 to \$ 25 a year and even more. It had a Council of 167 members, of whom $\frac{1}{3}$ members were elected at the annual election. An Executive Committee of 10 members was elected by the Council which carried the work of the Association. The President was elected for one year at the General Sessions held annually and attended by about 5,000 members. The Association had been broken up into groups like public libraries, college libraries, school libraries, special libraries etc. Still another grouping by functions like classification, cataloguing, organisation etc. had taken place. The Association had also divisional organisations.

Dr. Metcalf stressed the importance of university libraries and the need for good library buildings.

Dr. Ranganathan introduced Dr. Metcalf as one of the stalwarts of the profession. He said that he hoped the young generation would raise the stature of the profession in the country.

Shri P.N. Kaula proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Metcalf and stated that Dr. Metcalf was a librarian who entered the profession as early as 1902. He also stated that the Indian Library Association should be vitalised by making the state associations as branches of the Indian Library Association. This, he had stated at the last All-India Library Conference held at Calcutta in 1956.

74 CANADIAN LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

Miss A. Letts, Library Consultant under Colombo Plan and formerly President, Canadian Library Association addressed the members on the 'Canadian Library Development' at the Modern School, New Delhi on 9 March 1959. Dr. Jack Dalton presided. Miss Letts said that the Canadian libraries were represented in the American Library Associa-

tion. In 1900, Canadian librarians formed a unit of their own which resulted in the formation of the Ontario Library Association. The Canadian Library Association came into existence in 1946. It had a membership of 1,800 and was holding annual conferences. As a result of the efforts of this Association, the National Library was established in 1950.

Miss Letts stated that the book-mobiles were serving the public libraries as well as schools. She said that Canada had its own pattern of legislation. The library rate was fixed by the local taxing authority after assessing the needs of the locality by the Library Board. There were two accredited training schools of Toronto and Montreal to train librarians.

Dr. Jack Dalton was pleased to be in India to meet Dr. Ranganathan whom he had not been able to meet in spite of Dr. Ranganathan's being in the states. He complimented the work of the Canadian librarians.

Shri P. N. Kaula thanked Miss Letts for giving a picture of the Canadian library development. He also thanked Dr. Dalton for taking the chair.

75 LIBRARY ORGANISATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Dr. Jack Dalton, Director, Public Relations Division, American Library Association and Director designate, Library School, Columbia University, addressed the members on 26 March 1959 at the Diwan Chand Hall, New Delhi. Dr. R. K. Bhan, Deputy Educational Adviser, Government of India, presided.

Dr. Dalton stated that he had brought the greetings of the American Library Association. He said that the ALA was an organised association which was divided into groups forming its units. There were also regional library associations and special library associations.

Dr. Dalton said that there were 600 schools for training librarians in USA. Of these, 31 were accredited. 6 schools were conducting research leading to Ph. D. The ALA was the accredited board for training in library science. He said that the Certificate Course like that of the Delhi Library Association was quite good at the lower level.

Dr. Bhan stated that library problems were complicated in India. There was dearth of reading material, a famine of books, a polyglot country and masses uneducated. The Government had to tackle all these problems in developing library edifice of India. He said that the recommendations of the Library Advisory Committee would be considered for that purpose.

Shri P. N. Kaula proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Dalton and Dr. Bhan for their learned discourse.

8 Publications

During the year under report, the Association continued its publications programme.

81 PERIODICAL

The *Library Herald*, organ of the Association, took its birth in 1958. Four issues of the periodical forming Volume I, 1958-59, were released during the year under report. The periodical has been hailed by the library profession in and outside India. Volume I, contains 224 pages of text besides 20 pages of index released along with the fourth issue of the periodical. The Index has been prepared with reference to articles, sections and sub-sections—a new feature of this periodical and first of its kind for periodical publications.

The periodical has been supplied free to the members of the Association, whose rate of subscription has been doubled during this year by amending the constitution of the Association. Several letters appreciating the standard and contents of the periodical, have been received from the members of the profession in and outside India. Among those received, a few noteworthy are from the following :

- 1 Aslib, London
- 2 Library Association, London
- 3 American Library Association
- 4 Library of Congress, Washington

Foreign subscribers to the periodical are increasing. At present there are 55 subscribers to the periodical. The following 18 periodicals, some of them of a very high standard, have offered to send their periodicals in exchange of the *Library Herald* :

Aslib Proceedings (ASLIB, London).

ALA Bulletin (American Library Association).

Bibliothekar, Berlin.

Bulletin des Bibliothèques de France (Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale France).

Granthagar (Bengal Library Association).

Hungarian Book Review, Budapest.

Iaslic Bulletin (IASLIC, Calcutta).

Indian Librarian, Jullundur.

Information Bulletin (Library of Congress, Washington).
Librarian, Leningrad.
Library Resources and Technical Services (American Library Association)
Magyar Konyvszemle (Academiai Kiado, Budapest).
Nachrichten—Nouvelles (Association Suisse de Documentation).
Przegląd Biblioteczny, Warsaw.
Publications of the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.
Pustakalaya, Patna.
Soviet Bibliography.
Unesco Library Bulletin, Paris.

Since the cost of production in bringing out the periodical has increased, it is with difficulty that the periodical is being maintained. Members are requested to subscribe to *Library Herald* from their libraries and also help in securing advertisements for future issues.

82 BOOKS

The Association brought out *Library Movement in India* in 1958. The book has been approved as a text book in several universities for the study of library organisation in Diploma in Library Science Course. The second edition of *Indian Library Literature* is under preparation.

83 RANGANATHAN SERIES IN LIBRARY SCIENCE

The Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science established in 1952, shall utilise the funds for promoting library literature in the country. For this purpose, it has started a series called Ranganathan Series in Library Science. It is gratifying that *Library movement in India*, the publication of the Association, has been included as No. 1 of the Series.

91 Amendment to the Constitution

The General Body of the Association was convened on 28 August 1958 to amend the subscription clause of the constitution. This was necessitated by the decision to supply the members of the Association the issues of the *Library Herald* free of cost. The General Body unanimously decided as under :

A Personal members :

(a) Ordinary member Rs. 6·00
 Rs. 3·00 whose total salary is below
 Rs. 150·00

(b) Life member Rs. 60·00

B Institution members : Rs. 25·00

92 Delhi Library Conference

The Second Delhi Library Conference will be held towards the end of 1959. A Symposium on Library Classification and Library Cataloguing is being organised as a programme of the Conference. The subject has been chosen in order to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the Colon Classification and the Classified Catalogue Code—two outstanding contributions of India—which have influenced the library-thought of the world. Contributions to the symposia have been invited from all in the profession in and outside India. Among the outstanding librarians who have consented to contribute, a few are mentioned below :

CHILDS (James B.)	Specialist in Government Document Bibliography, Library of Congress, Washington.
CLAPP (Verner W.)	President, Council of Library Resources, Inc., Washington.
CROSSLEY (C. A.)	Assistant Chief Cataloguer, Leeds (England).
EATON (Thelma)	University of Illinois Library School, Illinois.
GITLER (Robert L.)	Executive Secretary, Library Education Division ALA
HOFMANN (G.)	General Direction of der Bayer, State Library, Munich
MORTON (Elizabeth H.)	Executive Secretary, Canadian Library Association.
MULLEROTT (M.)	Bavarian State Library.
OELLRICH (Gertrude L.)	Chairman, [Cataloguing and Classification Section. (ALA RTSD).
PALMER (Bernard I.)	Education Officer, Library Association, London.
RUCKERT (Erns)	Abteilungsdirektor I. R. Deutsche Bucherei.

A Sub-Committee of following members has been constituted to organise the Conference :

1 Shri Deputy Mal Jain	5 Shri S.N. Raghav
2 Shrimati Kamla Kapoor	6 Shri P.N. Kaula (<i>Organising Secretary</i>)
3 Shri S. Das Gupta	7 Shri K.S. Pareek (<i>Asstt. Org. Secretary</i>)
4 Shri N.K. Goil	

93 Acknowledgement

The General secretary is grateful to the members of the Executive Committee in particular and to the members of the Association in general, for their sustained co-operation in all the activities of the Association. He personally feels thankful to Shri K. S. Pareek for lending his helping hand in this task.

P. N. KAULA,
General Secretary.

DELHI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION DELHI

Statement of accounts from 1st April 1958 to 31st March 1959.

ANNUAL REPORT

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
Opening Balance on 1-4-58		Printing	2,926 12 9
Course	1,809 13 6	Remuneration of Course	1,651 0 0
Association	4 1 3	Books	640 8 0
Subscriptions	1,025 8 0	Functions	403 8 6
Course	3,460 0 0	Postage	360 12 0
Publications	273 2 0	Furniture	135 0 0
		Stationery	96 2 6
		Miscellaneous	301 7 6
		Balance	57 5 6
	6,572 8 9		6,572 8 9

Sd. S. N. Raghav (*Treasurer*)

Sd. P. N. Kaula (*Gen. Secretary*)

We have audited the receipts and payments of the association. In our opinion these accounts are true and correct.

Sd. KAPOOR & CO.
Chartered Accountants.

REVIEWS

RANGANATHAN (S. R.): *Library administration*. Edn. 2. (Ranganathan Series in Library Science, 3). 1959. Demy 8 vo. 678 p. Rs. 24.00. Asia Publishing House, Bombay.

There are very few books on library administration which can be used either to teach this subject or as a tool to learn the routine work in a library. Therefore, a librarian has to do his day-to-day work in a haphazard way. He is led to follow varying practices at his will. This results in inconsistency and in wastage of time and energy. *Library Administration* can save him from this predicament.

The book was originally published in 1935. It was then hailed as an extremely comprehensive and careful work on library management. It contained forests of details which could bring the highest accuracy and the greatest promptness and economy in library procedure. Its introductory part is now seen to have anticipated the Modern Science of Management.

The present edition is divided into three parts: 1 Theory of administration; 2 Distinctive library function; and 3 General office function. It records certain changes from the previous edition. The chief one's are:

- 1 The simplification of the Three Card System;
- 2 The changing of Book Card to a Pocketed Form;
- 3 Changing of Reader's Ticket into Non-Pocketed Plain Card;
- 4 Introduction of Conscience Box for collection of over due ehanges;
- 5 Routine of Vigilance Work on book ordering; and
- 6 The Staff-Formula to determine man-power for a library on the basis of turn-over.

The author himself says that the book should not be "read through" but is a "most prosaic manual full of details." The book does not expound the theory and practice of various library techniques such as book-selection, classification, cataloguing and reference service. The author has written other treatises on these subjects. This book is a treatise and the best reference tool for understanding the theory of administration, the facets of library administration, and the routine of general administration. Each of the 24 chapters describe one function. Each is divided into eight sections enumerating factors of planning, job analysis, routine of each job, methods of eliminating wastage and securing efficiency, correlation with other jobs, time scheme, specification for forms and registers, and maintenance of files.

The book is a mine of details in administration and can be referred to by librarians, students of library science and administrators for the analysis and exposition of routines.

A piece of research work on 'library man-power analysis' was initiated on the basis of this book, involving time and motion study to check the numerical co-efficients in the staff-formula by actual measurement. This work should be continued and completed. The book has analysed 1,000 different jobs required in the administration of libraries. The chapters and sections have been numbered on the mnemonic factored pattern which has given consistency, thoroughness and accuracy of details.

It is gratifying that this edition of the book should have been published by the Asia Publishing House, the reputed publishing concern in India. The printing involving much of numerical details in headings, and physical get-up are excellent.

P. N. KAULA

MADRAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION : *Thirty first annual report*. Demy 8 vo. 47 p. Madras Library Association, Madras-5.

The Library movement in our country is round the activities of the state library associations. Among them, the achievements and activities of the Madras Library Association stands as a beacon-light. Since its establishment in 1928, it has rendered a yeo-man service to library cause. It created library history by bringing out a series of books on library science, training librarians, establishing various library services, culminating in the passing of the first library Act in India—Madras Public Libraries Act—in 1948.

The Association has, no doubt had the support and guidance of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan—Father of Library Movement in India—who had been its Secretary from its foundation to 1954, and is President since the last year. A report of the activities of the Association under his able stewardship needs no comment from any pundit of library science. He has vitalised the organization and the report is a testimony to all that.

The President of the Association has been the spear-head of all activities in and outside India. His opinion before the members of the Library Advisory Committee has been recorded in the report and the Union Education Ministry will find it of immense value. His analysis of the region of research in library science at the International Conference on Scientific Information at Washington, is a path-finder.

A survey of the working of the Public Libraries Act based on factual data is given as Annexure. It has brought forth some of the defects of the Act. The book-hunger of the people is obvious. There is also plenty of money. But the present set up does not bring these two factors into profitable relation. Therefore, the call of the Association to appoint a Review Committee to look into the working of the Act during its first ten years and prepare a plan for better working during the next ten years, should be acted upon by the Madras Government.

P.N. KAULA

J [Notes & News]

NOTES & NEWS

INDIAN

1 Institute of Library Science

Under the Second Five Year Plan an Institute of Library Science has been established at the University of Delhi. The institute has started a three-month Refresher Course for public librarians which was inaugurated by Dr. K.L. Shrimali, Union Minister for Education on 2 March 1959. Dr. Shrimali stated that the importance of libraries had not been fully realised in India. According to him, India would need still a larger number of trained librarians as estimated by Dr. Ranganathan in his *Library development plan : Thirty year programme for India*.

Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University emphasised the need for larger collection of language-literature at public libraries. Shri S. Das Gupta, Director of the Institute, in his welcome speech analysed the need for trained librarians which was bound to increase with the development of libraries. Shri P. N. Kaula, Reader in Library Science, while proposing a vote of thanks, stated that Dr. Shrimali had announced the establishment of the institute in March 1957 at the inauguration of the First Delhi Library Conference.

2 Seminar on "Work-Flow"

A seminar on "Work-Flow in University and college libraries" was held from 4—7 March 1959 at New Delhi. The seminar was inaugurated by Dr. C.D. Deshmukh, Chairman, University Grants Commission who stated that the UGC had spent approximately Rs. 3 crores for constructing library buildings. Dr. Deshmukh was of the opinion that a college with 100 students should have 50,000 books and a university on an average 100,000 books. He said that in a library in Bihar, 75 percent books

borrowed by students were in the regional language while 90 per cent books in stock were in English. He, therefore, deplored the apathy to reading English books.

Dr. Ranganathan, who presided, stated that a librarian had become a partner in research; and library was, therefore, concerned in conserving research material. Dr. Ranganathan in his working paper on the subject analysed the following factors for efficient library service. Plenty of reading material of diverse kind arranged in a helpful way; a large text-book reading room; extensive collection of reference material, treatises and bound volumes of periodicals; and provision of adequate staff to acquire, organise and serve these materials.

The problems were discussed in eight areas. These were on period of rythem work, the constants of staff formula, periodical publications, textbook collection, treatises and reference books, book selection and ordering, promotion of the use of books and periodicals, and book fund.

3 Dr. Ranganathan Honoured

Dr. S.R. Ranganathan has been elected by the Library Association of U.K. as its honorary Vice-President for life in recognition of his outstanding services to librarianship in general and of the invention of the Colon Classification, Facet-Analysis and Chain Procedure in particular.

4 Library Research Circle

The Library Research Circle of Delhi has been revived under the auspices of the Delhi Library Association with the blessings of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan. The Circle is working on Common Energy; Isolates and is meeting every Saturday. The following members are working on the subjects mentioned against their names:

Shri S. Pathasarathy	Physics
Shri P.N. Kaula	Labour
Shri A.P. Srivastava	Political science
Shri Girja Kumar	International relations
Shri N.K. Goil	Law

5 Library Advisory Committee

The Library Advisory Committee set up by the Government of India, has submitted its Report to the Union Ministry of Education, New Delhi. The Report has also been released. The Committee has recommended a free library service for Indian citizens in its plan of 25 years. It has advocated setting up of an independent Directorate of Social

Education and Libraries in each state and an enactment of a comprehensive library legislation. It has suggested the levy of a library cess of 6 n.p. in a rupee of property tax to be collected by local bodies in each State. The Union Government should contribute to the library fund an equal amount of the cess collected by the State. The Committee has stressed the need for co-operation among public libraries and school libraries. It has asked for the abolition of security and penalty for loss of books from librarians.

6 Translation of Classics

The Unesco and the Government of India had established a joint Unesco-India Trust Fund in 1953-54 for publishing translations of classics. The Government of India has contributed Rs. 75,000 to this fund so far. The Unesco has contributed an equal amount but has paid Rs. 65,000 so far. The Government has spent approximately Rs. 97,000 out of this fund.

7 Library Seminar

Dr. S. R. Ranganathan delivered several lectures at Lucknow from 19 to 21 March 1959. This was in connection with the Library Seminar at the U.S. Library, Lucknow. The theme of the Seminar was "Advent of a New Baby in the School." The topics discussed at the Seminar included Initiation of children into library habit ; 2 Correlation of teaching technique and library work ; and 3 Organisation of school library system. Dr. Ranganathan spoke on 'Evolution of Library Service in U.S.A. and India' at a special programme at the U. S. Library on 19 March 1959. He addressed the Rotary Club on "Library Service and Productivity Drive" on 20 March 1959, the Lucknow Booksellers Association on "Booksellers and Librarians as Promoters in Use of Books" and the U.P. Library Association on "Library Profession in the U.S.A. and India" on 21 March 1959.

8 Gold Medal in Library Science

Shri K. Mahalingam, a stenographer in the Delhi University Library, has donated Rs. 4,000 to the Delhi University for instituting a Gold Medal to be awarded every year to the candidate who stands first in the Diploma in Library Science Examination of the Delhi University. This is the first Gold Medal instituted for this purpose and that too at Delhi University.

The donation is noteworthy since the donor is only drawing a salary of Rs. 180 in the scale of Rs. 150-10-250 and also he is a non-professional

who has been working in the library as a stenographer since 1950. The Medal has been instituted in the name of Shri Mahalingam's father and son viz., "Gopal Krishna Gold Medal in Library Science."

9 Madras Library Association

9A ANNUAL GENERAL BODY MEETING

The Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the Madras Library Association was held at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday, 4 April 1959 in the Curzon Buildings, Mount Road, with the President Dr. S. R. Ranganathan in the chair.

9A1 *Presidentia! Address*

Dr. Ranganathan referred to the great book-hunger among the people of the State. The visitors to the public libraries in the State during the last year exceeded 5 millions, whereas it was less than fifty thousand about ten years ago. The Library Act provided the necessary funds for the annual recurring expenditure. In fact, the expenditure during the year was 24 lakhs of rupees, whereas the income was only 16 lakhs of rupees. The excess of expenditure led to the inference that some of the library authorities were utilising the unspent balance of earlier years for capital expenditure on buildings. This was bad in public finance. For in the tax pattern of our country, all capital expenditure for public libraries should be found from Union Government Grants. The Union Government was actually providing vast sums for library development. But there was no proper co-ordination about the sphere of expenditure from the Union Funds and from the proceeds of library cess and State grant. With demand for books from the people on the one hand and the existence of funds on the other, it was necessary to secure that the funds were properly transformed into book service of the right standard. The working of the Act for the last ten years needed a careful assessment in order to plan for better service in the future. There was also need to bring Kanyakumari District under the Act.

9A2 *Adoption of the Report*

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Basheer Ahmed Sayeed moved the adoption of the thirty-first annual report. He commended the good work done and stressed the need for reviewing the working of the Act and for some re-thinking. He also appealed to the younger generation to join the Association and strengthen its work.

9A3 Resolution

On the motion of Shri K. S. Ramaswami Sastrier and seconded by Shri V.N. Subbaraya Mudaliar, the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved that the Government of Madras be requested to appoint a Review Committee consisting of library experts and representatives of Local Library Authorities with the following term of reference :

- 1 To examine the working of the Madras Public Libraries Act ;
- 2 To estimate the extent of coverage of actual service ;
- 3 To estimate the extent of coverage yet to be made ;
- 4 To suggest methods for the extension of coverage of service ;
- 5 To evaluate the working of the Local Library Authorities ;
- 6 To examine the provisions of the Act, yet to be implemented ;
- 7 To examine the financial provision for the State library system ;
- 8 To propose any amendments, if found necessary, either in the Act or in the Rules under the Act ;
- 9 To suggest methods for the efficient organisation of the school library system of the State ; and
- 10 To suggest methods for the promotion of increased publication of Tamil books for children and for adults.

10 Delhi Public Library**10A ANNUAL DAY**

The DPL celebrated the Annual Day on 17 March 1959 presided over by Dr. K.L. Shrimali, Union Minister of Education. Dr. Shrimali said that the library's needs in having a separate building, more books and expansion of mobile library service should be looked into. He was of the opinion that library service should be given important status in the society and that more libraries should be opened in the country. Shri M. M. L. Tandon, Director of the Library, analysed in his report that total collection of the library stood at 1,51,002. Of these 6% were in Hindi, 20% in English and 17% in Urdu. The membership of the library was 42,387. Shri Gopi Nath Aman, Chairman, Delhi Public Library Board stated that more people especially women should take interest in the activity of the library.

10B SURVEY OF READING HABIT

The Delhi Public Library conducted a survey of the reading habit of its readers. The report of the survey has been submitted to Unesco. According to this survey, readers in English prefer non-fiction books while Hindi and Urdu readers read 70% and 84% fiction books respectively. This was due to the paucity of technical, humanitarian and political books in national and regional languages.

11 Delhi Library Association

11A CERTIFICATE COURSE IN LIBRARY SCIENCE

The Fifth session of the Certificate Course in Library Science conducted by DLA was inaugurated by Dr. S.R. Ranganathan on 16 February 1959. Shri P.N. Kaula, Director of the Course, presented his report for 1958.

11B PRIZES FOR CREATING READING HABIT

The Delhi Library Association has instituted four prizes to be awarded to students of middle and high schools in Delhi for creating reading habit among them. This will be in the form of an 'Essay Competition.'

11C CERTIFICATE IN LIBRARY SCIENCE

The following two candidates have passed the Certificate in Library Science Examination conducted by the Delhi Library Association in November 1958 in First Division :

- 1 Shri Gobind Ram Alagh
- 2 Miss Saroj Bhutani

11D DELHI LIBRARY CONFERENCE

The Association has invited papers for the symposia on Classification and cataloguing from specialists in and outside India to be organised as a programme of the Delhi Library Conference this year. Several specialists in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria and Japan have promised to send their contributions to Shri P. N. Kaula, Organising Secretary of the Conference. The symposia has been arranged to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the *Colon classification* and *Classified catalogue code*—India's contribution to the library-thought of the world.

INTERNATIONAL

12 International Exchange of Publications

The Inter-governmental Committee of Technicians and Experts in its meeting held on 28 May-7 June 1958 prepared draft conventions concerning exchange of publications to replace the Brussels Conventions of 1886. The text of these draft conventions was adopted by the General Conference of Unesco held at Paris from 4 November to 5 December 1958. The text of these conventions will be sent to the States concerned for adoption. The text has been published in the *Unesco bulletin for libraries*, 13 ; 2-3, Feb.-March 1959, 29-35.

13 International Conference on Information Processing

The Conference on Information Processing has been convened by Unesco from 15-20 June 1959 at Paris. The conference will discuss 66 papers dealing with the method digital computing, automatic translation of languages, collection, storage and retrieval of information and machine learning.

14 International Conference on Cataloguing

The International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) is holding the first international conference in 1961 devoted to cataloguing problems in alphabetical catalogues. A preliminary meeting to draft the agenda of the conference will be held on 20 July 1959 at the office of the Library Association (London). The working Group on Co-ordination of Cataloguing Principles set up in 1954, has already reported on anonyma and corporate authorship.

The sponsors of the Conference may find Dr. S. R. Ranganathan's *Classified catalogue code with additional rules for Dictionary catalogue code* (Edn. 4) and his article 'International catalogue code' in *Annals of library science*, 6 ; 7, March 1959, 13-20 a guide, to solve some of the baffling problems in cataloguing.

15 International Association of Music Libraries

The IAML is convening its third Congress at Cambridge (U.K.) from 29 June-4 July 1959. Among the topics to be discussed, there will be an exposition of the 'Faceted classification' invented by India and used in the *British catalogue of music*. Mr. E.J. Coates, Principal Classifier BNB, is contributing to this topic.

16 Unesco's Library Programme

The General Conference of Unesco in its tenth session approved the programme for libraries, 1959-60. It granted \$15,500 to FID, IFLA and ICA (International Council on Archives), for their activities. It would provide assistance to Member States for exchange of publications, bibliography and documentation work. It has made provision for \$162,500 for participation programme. Besides assisting in the development of libraries, Unesco would produce reading material for reading public in Burma Ceylon, India and Pakistan, and hold library development seminars in Middle East and Asia in 1959 and 1960 respectively.

17 Standardisation

The Technical Committee ISO/TC 46—Documentation of the International Organisation for Standardization (ISO) held its meeting from 15-17 September 1953 and discussed the draft standards pertaining to bibliographical references, abstracts and synopses, transliteration, presentation of contribution to periodicals and presentation of publications.

18 Translation of Books

27, 978 books were translated into various languages in 65 countries in 1957. Of these, 15,407 were novels only. This is revealed in the *Index translationum*. Among the authors, Lenin's works were translated into 278 languages, Jules Verne into 121, and Shakespeare into 120. The three Russian authors—Tolstoy, Dostoevsky and Gorki—follow with 94, 82 and 78 translations respectively. Among the countries, USSR holds the record (4,608). Germany with 2,041 translations followed by France and Japan.

OTHER COUNTRIES

19 Library Association (U. K.)

Shri P.S.J. Welsford retired as the Secretary of the Library Association in March 1959. He served the Association for 30 years since 1929 when he was appointed its Assistant Secretary. The Association had then a membership of 3,000 against 12,000 in 1959. Glowing tributes to the qualities and achievements of Shri Welsford have been paid by distinguished British librarians. His is a work of dedication and service.

20 Union Catalogue of Periodicals

The Aslib has brought out the *British union catalogue of periodicals* in four volumes.

21 Bibliotrain

A railway library carriage called 'Bibliotrain' was put into use by the Libraries Section of the French National Railways (SNCF) on 29 April 1957. The train has got a reading room 11 yds. long and sides fitted with shelves containing 7,000 volumes. It has been provided with all modern amenities. It provides books to about 12,000 railwaymen and their families living in the 26 centres on its circuit.

22 Lenin State Library, Moscow

The Lenin State Library, Moscow has got a collection of 2 crores of books. The library was established in 1862 and is the National Central Library of the Soviet Union. The library exchanges books with 1,800 libraries and institutions in 65 countries of the world.

In 1957, the library supplied 1,88,692 Soviet books to other countries against 1,52,852 volumes received in exchange from these countries. It has got the International Exchange of Publications Department. Under the provisions of the copyright law, it gets 3 deposit copies of all publications published in the USSR. The library also exchanges microfilms. In the first half of 1958, it despatched 35,000 film images.

23 State Library Institute, Leningrad

There are three library institutes of university rank in the USSR. The State Library Institute at Leningrad is one of them which was established in 1918. It has got two faculties besides the evening and correspondence section for training librarians. There will be 3,564 students taking courses at the institute in 1958-59 (900 in the Faculty of Librarianship, 285 in the Evening Section, and 2,209 in the Correspondence Section). The institute has trained over 9,000 specialists during its 40 years' of life. There is a hostel accommodation for over 500 students and over 80% of the students receive scholarship grants.

24 Pre-natal Cataloguing

The cataloguing in source was undertaken by the Library of Congress from June 1958. It catalogued 1,259 books in page-proof supplied by 169 publishers. Each of these were returned to the publishers along with a catalogue entry, the same working day, they were received.

25 Union List of Serials

The third edition of the *Union list of serials* will be brought out by the end of 1962. The editorial office will be located at the Library of Congress.

26 American Library Association

26A LIBRARY TECHNOLOGY

A project on Library Technology : A standard programme on supplied and equipment, has been undertaken by the ALA. A 2 year grant of \$136,395 has been provided by the Council on Library Resources, Inc. to complete this project.

26B LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

The ALA Library Administrative Division has sponsored a library building and equipment institute which will be held in the University of Maryland's new Library from 18-20 June 1959 to discuss school, college and public library buildings and equipment.

K [*Personalia*]

PERSONALIA

K1 INTERNATIONAL ASSIGNMENT

Dr. P. Sheel, Head, INSDOC, New Delhi and Vice President, Delhi Library Association has been offered an appointment in the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, from 1 March 1959.

K2 LIBRARY GAZETTE

AGGARWAL (D. S.): [Librarian, District Library, Najafgarh, Delhi]. Appointed Lecturer, Institute of Library Science from 23-4-1959.

DATTA (Narinder): [Cataloguer, Central Public Library, Patiala]. Appointed Librarian, Institute of Library Science, Delhi from 16-4-1959

DATTA (S.): [Junior Documentation Officer, INSDOC, New Delhi]. Promoted Senior Documentation Officer, INSDOC from 13-3-1959.

DEO (M. S.): [Library Assistant, Nagpur University Library]. Appointed Assistant Librarian, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi from 12-2-1959.

GUPTA (D. P.): [Librarian, Central Research Institute, Kasauli]. Appointed Senior Librarian, INSDOC, New Delhi from 14-12-1958.

HAKU (R. K.): Appointed Cataloguer, CSIR, New Delhi from 28-2-1959.

KAPOOR (A. L.): [Assistant Librarian, Ministry of Labour and Employment, New Delhi]. Appointed Lecturer, Institute of Library Science, Delhi from 6-4-1959.

KOHLI (S. P.): Appointed Cataloguer, Documentation Section, CSIR, New Delhi from 28-2-1959.

NARAYANA (G. J.): [Technical Information Assistant, TISCO, Jamashd-pur]. Appointed Junior Documentation Officer, INSDOC, New Delhi from 21-4-1959.

PARTHASARTHY (S.): [Senior Documentation Officer, INSDOC, New Delhi]. Appointed Head, INSDOC, New Delhi from 13-3-1959.

RAJGOPALAN (T. S.): Junior Documentation Officer, INSDOC, New Delhi]. Promoted Senior Documentation Officer, INSDOC from 13-3-1959.

SARANGAM (V.): [Librarian, District Library, Salem]. Appointed Assistant Librarian, CSIR, New Delhi from 6-4-1959.

SIDHU (Amarjit Singh): Appointed Cataloguer, Documentation Section, CSIR, New Delhi from 28-2-1959.

SOBHI SINGH: [Senior Documentation Assistant, INSDOC, New Delhi]. Promoted Junior Documentation Officer, INSDOC from 13-3-1959.

SRIVASTAVA (A. P.): [Library Incharge and Head of the School of Library Science, Vikram University, Ujjain]. Appointed Lecturer, Institute of Library Science, Delhi from 1-4-1959.

TAYAL (A. S.): [Librarian, M. B. Higher Secondary School, New Delhi]. Appointed Library Assistant, Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi from 3-3-1959.

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- Majumdar (H. K.)** : Librarian, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar.
- Metcalf (Keyes)** : Library Consultant, Rockefeller Foundation and Ex-Librarian, Harvard University (U.S.A.).
- Ranganathan (S. R.)** : Chairman Libraries Committee, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.
- Saraf (B. N.)** : Librarian, School of Country and Town Planning, New Delhi.

Statement about

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I, K. S. Pareek, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

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DELHI LIBRARY CONFERENCE

1959

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DELHI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

SYMPOSIA

ON

LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION

&

LIBRARY CATALOGUING

**BEING THE SILVER JUBILEE OF THE COLON CLASSIFICATION
AND THE CLASSIFIED CATALOGUE CODE**

CONTRIBUTIONS INVITED ON

- 1 The latest thought of the contributor himself on classification ;
- 2 The latest thought of the contributor himself on cataloguing ;
- 3 Evaluation of Colon Classification and its impact on classificatory thought of the world ;
- 4 Evaluation of the Classified Catalogue Code and its impact on the cataloguing thought of the world ;
- 5 Evaluation of other schemes of classification ;
- 6 Evaluation of other catalogue codes ;
- 7 Analysis of other topics related to classification and cataloguing ; and
- 8 Exposition and evaluation of the theory of library classification and cataloguing on any of the following :
 - 1 Analytico-synthetic classification ;
 - 2 Facet analysis ;
 - 3 Phase analysis ;
 - 4 Canons of classification ;
 - 5 The Five Fundamental Categories ;
 - 6 Principles of helpful arrangement ;
 - 7 Postulational approach to library classification ;
 - 8 Technique of teaching classification ;
 - 91 Chain Procedure in establishing subject headings ;
 - 92 Canons of cataloguing ;
 - 93 Structure of the name-of-person and the rendering of the same in headings ;
 - 94 Structure of corporate names and the rendering of the same in headings ;
 - 95 The conflict of authorship ;
 - 96 Analysis of the complexities of periodicals ;
 - 97 Cataloguing of periodicals ;
 - 98 Feature heading for catalogues ;
 - 991 Preparation of union catalogues ;
 - 992 Preparation of national bibliography ; and
 - 993 Preparation of abstracting periodicals.

Last date for the receipt of papers extended to 31 July 1959

Office :

MARWARI PUBLIC LIBRARY

Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6,

Organising Secretary

LIBRARY HERALD

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